

3 ENGLAND TO BE AN ALLY OF SPAIN?

Madrid Receives an Offer
Believed to Be from
Great Britain.

Negotiations for an Understanding
with France Were at
Once Dropped.

Paris Press Resents the Dons' Action
by Attacking Their Cuban
Policy.

RUSSIAN PAPERS EQUALLY HOSTILE.

To What Extent English Support Has Been
Volunteered in the Event of a
War with Us Is Not
Apparent.

By Don Manuel de Alhama.

Madrid, July 5.—Although it is a public fact that the negotiations for an understanding with France have been broken off, the Government alone knows what has happened.

The negotiations pointed toward a veritable alliance with France, always desired, because in the case of a Franco-German war the Spanish army in the Alps would stop Italian troops on the frontier, while if Spain sided with Germany France would be obliged to keep a large force in the Pyrenees and fight on the three frontiers.

Spain constantly refused to take part in European conflicts, preferring neutrality, which relieved her of the necessity of keeping up a large and expensive standing army. Now, however, in the presence of the danger of a conflict with the United States, Spain has determined to abandon the policy of isolation.

Exchange of Sympathies.

France made good offers and the negotiations reached such an advanced stage that France sent a naval squadron to Coruna and Ferrol, where, obeying the instructions of the Government of Madrid, the local authorities, heartily seconded by the respective populations, enthusiastically received the French marines, whose commander responded with demonstrations of the warmest regard for Spain. The exchange of sympathies looked like those at Cronstadt and Toulon which sealed the Franco-Russian alliance.

This continued some time and then a visit of the officers of the French squadron to Madrid was contemplated, when suddenly negotiations between France and Spain broke down. Russian papers attacked Spain, and the Paris press, which only a few days before highly praised her, now sing a different tune, and are manifesting sympathies with the Cubans.

What happened is a mystery. Some suppose that the rupture might be due to a refusal of Russia to enter the Franco-Spanish alliance, preferring the friendship of the United States.

Broken Off by Spain.
I understand that the rupture was not declared by France, but by Spain, whose Government had received from another country more favorable offers. I have been unable to ascertain if the offers came from Germany or England, but the haste manifested in the direction of the re-establishment of commercial relations with Germany is significant. The German navy is not so powerful as the French, but German political influence is greater, and a German alliance would probably not force Spain to send an army outside of Spanish territory, as a French alliance would in case of a European war.

Spanish politicians with whom I have talked consider it more likely that the offers came from England, whose interest it is to prevent the Franco-Russian alliance from becoming stronger, at the same time that England has the same American interests as Spain and is also interested in not having Spain allied with possible enemies of England, because Gibraltar Bay is now easily dominated by batteries from Spanish territory.

To what extent English support has been offered, however, is a point my friends did not know.

DEPRIVED OF HIS RIGHTS.

General Johnson Protests Against the Treatment by America of an American Citizen.

By Gen. Bradley T. Johnson.

Havana, July 5.—It seems to an observer from this point of view that something is left to be desired in the ruling of the State Department as to the rights of adopted citizens of the United States. The case of Pelaez, concerning whom the following letter to Secretary Olney has been addressed by me, is a hard one.

He has renounced his Spanish citizenship, and the American Government, to which he has sworn allegiance, refuses to recognize him, his wife or his little children. It is the fashion of some consular officers here to depreciate the rights of naturalized citizens because they live in Cuba, but I sympathize deeply with this class of citizens. They are, as a rule, cultured and educated people. They are devoted citizens of the United States and prize their citizenship as their most precious right. My letter follows:

On Behalf of an American.

Havana, July 4, 1896.

To the Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State, U. S. A.

Sir: I have the honor to state to the department that Mr. Manuel Alonso Pelaez

was naturalized in the United States, city of Troy, New York, on the fourth day of December, 1874, and has never since that date been naturalized in any other country. He was graduated as civil engineer at the Polytechnic Institute of Troy in 1873. Being unable, on account of his health, to reside and labor at his profession there, he returned to Cuba in 1875.

In 1876 he was registered as an American citizen in the Consul-General's office in Havana, and in 1880 he was married, and has now five children, whom he wants brought up and educated as American citizens. Preparatory to that he wishes them registered as American citizens in the records of the American Consulate in Havana. Mr. Pelaez has always been registered on the municipal records of Havana as an American, and has thus been excluded from public employment, because under the Spanish law none but Spanish subjects can be employed.

On application at the American Consulate this morning to register the wife and children of this American citizen, I was referred to a letter from your department, being instruction No. 1,882 to Ramon O. Williams, Consul-General at Havana, dated November 10, 1895.

This paper evidently could never have been issued with your knowledge, and is doubtless the work of some subordinate, ill-informed in the Constitution and history of the United States, for you are a great lawyer, and you never could have said, as this paper issued in your name says, that Mr. Pelaez, having been absent from the United States twenty years, is not entitled to a passport, and his wife and children are not to be recognized as American citizens by registry in an American consulate.

CONTRAST TO OUR CONSTITUTION.
You never could have taken the position that an American citizen loses his citizenship by twenty years' absence, and it is still more impossible that you ever intimated that visits to the United States at intervals, not exceeding two years, are necessary to perpetuate citizenship. I say, sir, that you never could have countenanced such propositions, for they are absurdities, contrary to right and reason and to the Constitution of the United States. They are evidently the work of some ignorant employee of the department, and I ask that they be at once ordered and reversed as imprudently issued.

The Constitution of the United States makes every person born and naturalized in the United States a citizen thereof, and no power, short of an amendment to the Constitution, can deprive a citizen of his franchise. It is his by Constitution, and it descends to his heirs forever, unless they, by their own voluntary act, renounce it, and protracted, or life long absence will never be construed as renunciation of citizenship, legally acquired. And there can be no degrees in citizenship. Born or naturalized are words in the Constitution. They stand on exactly the same footing, equal before the laws and equal everywhere and forever.

In clear and open violation of the right of citizenship, this citizen's wife and children have been denied registration. It may be competent for the department to refuse to issue passports to any citizen, or to permit consuls to register any citizen, his wife or children, but I utterly deny the power of the department to make any distinction in the rights of an American, native or naturalized, white, black or yellow. Not the President and the Cabinet, nor the Congress and the President, can make this distinction.

I, therefore, respectfully ask that the wife and children of Pelaez be forthwith registered in the records of the Consul General at Havana as American citizens.

I am your obedient servant.

SPAIN NOT AFRAID OF US.

General Pando Tells the Senate That We Have No Arms Nor Army, and Would Not Be Hard to Whip.

By Don Manuel de Alhama.

Madrid, July 5.—The Senate continued yesterday the debate on Cuban affairs. General Calleja and Pando being the speakers, and both were very bitter against the United States. Calleja declared that the conduct of that Republic had been most treacherous in protesting rebels, and narrated how Aguirre and Carrilo, arrested at the beginning of the insurrection, were freed, as supposed American citizens, by "pressure brought to bear on the Washington Government." They are now, he said, leading insurgent bands in Cuba.

General Pando said that the war in Cuba is a war of Anarchists and social criminals. He declared that as long as infantry was employed to fight the rebels, whose forces consist largely of cavalry, no great practical effect could be obtained. He ended by saying:

"Some people seem to think that war with the United States would be disastrous. I answer with the opinion of an American General, who has declared that the United States have no arms, no guns, no army. I think that Spain would not be routed. Even if she were, she would fall with honor, while, following the course we have taken, we shall fall in a most humiliating manner."

RUDINI PRAISES THE KAISER.

His Efforts in "Pacifying" France Highly Commended.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, July 5.—Political circles are interested in the expression of opinion by Cavallotti, leader of the Italian Left, who says:

"We no longer fight the Dreibund, as it has outlived its tendency to be an agent provocateur. Since Crispien's dismissal the Dreibund has ceased to menace peace by provoking France."

"The Kaiser deserves much praise for pacifying France and for promoting better relations with Russia."

Cavallotti expresses the above as Rudini's own views.

YALE MEN RESTING ON THEIR OARS.

Will Not Go Over the Course
Again Until They Row
to Beat Leander.

They Are All in Splendid Physical
Condition and Are Very
Hopeful.

Bob Cook, However, Is Not at All Satisfied, and Talks Gloomily of
Yale's Poor Chance.

QUESTION OF WIND AND ENDURANCE.

English Rowers Concede That the Americans
Are Fast for a Short Distance, but
Think They Won't Last the
Whole Course.

By Ralph D. Paine.

London, July 5.—The racing crews at Henley retired to-day for a period of rest before the struggles of the week begin, but the river was gay with launches, house-boats, punts and other craft, which have gathered in great force for the big regatta. The Yale men lounged about their quarters all day, receiving many callers, among whom are Heron, Hodges, M. P., Colonel Tom Ochiltree and Stewart Bryce, of Harvard.

None of the crews did any work, nor will the Yale men do any hard pulling to-morrow. Cook said to-night that Yale had rowed over the course for the last time before Tuesday's race with Leander. The Yale men have gone over the full course only three times, and have made good time at each effort. Over the half course they have gone one second faster than any other eight here.

Englishmen acknowledge that for the half distance Yale equals the best English eights in the Grand Challenge, but they do not believe she can last the whole course, the general opinion being that Leander will win, although there is no betting.

Americans Rowing Well.

Cook yesterday rated Longacre severely for not properly backing up Langford, with the result that last night the crew pulled much better together. If Longacre and Beard lift the work off the stroke, the crew will be likely to last through, but Langford may pull himself clean out, unless the whole crew is right with him.

I believe that the Yale men will be nerved up Tuesday to do their very best, and that if there is a side wind from the Bucks shore they will have a good chance of winning the first heat.

The Yale shell is rigged now as well as possible, and no more changes in it will be made. Cook discovered to-day that a screw had been put through the bottom of the shell by the builder, but the boat will probably not leak.

The men are all in tiptop physical condition and are in high spirits. Clarke, the coxswain, is in good form again, and is feeling, he says, like a fighting cock.

Yale an Uncertain Quantity.

Cook regrets deeply that he could not have two more weeks with this eight before the race, and now thinks the chances are against their winning. The main trouble is that the men have not "shaken well" together, and this sort of a crew may strike a fast gait in the race, or that may be its "off day," and the men may not row at all. Much depends on the weather and Yale's capability to last for a neck-and-neck finish at this unaccustomed distance. The latter the men will do, or fail in Yale endurance will be considerably damaged.

McDowell, the Chicago sculler, will be greatly handicapped in his race by the smashed boat in which he will row. It has been repaired, but is not at all in good shape. McDowell, however, is a very determined oarsman, and I think he has a good chance against E. Guinness in the first heat.

NO QUARTER FOR JEWS.

Austrian Deputy Would Make It a Crime for Hebrews to Marry Gentiles.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, July 5.—A bill introduced in the Diet of Austria by Deputy Gregory provides that all Jews shall be excluded from citizens' rights; that their property shall be confiscated, and that corporal punishment shall be reintroduced for criminals of the Hebrew race.

Deputy Schneider offered an amendment making it a crime for a Jew to marry a Gentile.

DELIGHTED THE PARISIANS.

Countess de Castellane to Become One of the Queens of Fashionable Life.

By Julian Ralph.

London, July 5.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Times says that everybody there is talking of the great Castellane reveals, which cost 100,000 francs, apart from the 10,000 francs given to public charities. The gorgeous festival was much enjoyed. There were thousands of bottles of champagne, hillocks of sandwiches and pyramids of cakes.

"The Countess de Castellane," the correspondent continues, "is destined to be one of the empresses of Parisian fashion. Transatlantic beauties are carrying all before them, and in a few years the daughters of American millionaires will be wearing half the coronets in France."

"The Forlorn Hope," at the Oxford.

London, June 24.—Dramatic critics in London are eerie creatures. They do quail and incomprehensible things. In New York (although I say it as a should'n't) critics are frequently eminently criticizable. In London, however, it is almost impossible to watch them, undazed and unawed. I dropped into the Oxford the other night to hear Dan Leno and Vesta Tilley, only to discover that a long and interesting programme was interrupted and broken in twain by what was termed a "dramatic sketch" by Clement Scott, entitled "The Forlorn Hope; a British Incident in Matabeleland." As this same Mr. Scott had once upon a time written very saucy and belligerent on the subject of sketches in concert halls, I was rather astonished at seeing his name put up in the Oxford.

When I had viewed the aforesaid "Forlorn Hope" my astonishment rendered me almost paralytic. Scott has a reputation. There is no doubt about that. Everybody reads his criticisms and he writes for a large audience. How on earth any man who cares for the sweet celebrity of his signature could dare to put his name to such maudlin rubbish, such unmitigated inanities, and such unadorned twaddle—cheap, kitsch, banal and vulgar—as this so-called "dramatic sketch," is a problem that I shall never be able to solve. There is some excuse for a well-known critic writing a play. Critics are human after all. Bread and butter is nice, but bread and butter with jam on it is nicer. I can understand, although I cannot quite excuse, dramatic critics for putting their names to legitimate and worthy efforts. They want jam, of course. That a man like Clement Scott, however, should be able to calmly "afflict" himself at one of the common or garden "alls with a bad name," that a scullion would hesitate to father is startling.

London says nothing—London submits. Mr. Scott continues to speak slightly of performances that are real diamonds compared with the Brummagem paste of his own effort. I don't think New York would stand that sort of thing. I suppose I should be lynched if I put on a "dramatic sketch" of the kind that Clement Scott has put on. I imagine the frightful accusations that would be launched at my head? New Yorkers are only too ready, as it is, to impute evil motives to their dramatic chroniclers. What would they do if these chroniclers supplied the "halls" with sketches, and deluged variety artists like Vesta Tilley, Louise Bandett and others with their doggerel verses set to music, as is the custom in this enlightened metropolis? Really, the more I think of it, the more convinced I am that we are a nice and respectable set, rich but honest.

"The Forlorn Hope" is the poorest sort of stuff, replete in a pretty sense that Clement Scott didn't paint, and plenty of incidental music that Clement Scott didn't compose. He is supposed to "stir patriotic feelings," and he does it in a way that is redolent of peanuts and orange peel. "Do your duty! Defend the country with the last drop of your blood!" shrieks one of the characters. "We will fight side by side, proud to be British soldiers of the Queen!" yells another. The soldiers are supposed to be rescuing a convoy of women and children, and the heroine is a nurse of the Red Cross Society, who—like a great many London women—speaks through her nose. She meets her lover, from whom she was parted on the eve of marriage, in Matabeleland, and is very sadly put out about it. "Is there do home?" she asks when she sees him. "Can I do nothing?"

Mr. Scott hasn't troubled himself to be intelligible. When the sketch began I sniffed a story. When it was half way over everybody commenced to sing. The noble Captain Dearing sat down comfortably and warbled for at least five minutes, and then the "numerous auxiliaries" broke into a "bravura chorus," entitled "Over, Boys, Cheer!" The absurd effect of this melodramatic patriotism served up with melodramatic gunpowder, and set to music, cannot be described. At first I felt an irresistible desire to cough aloud. Then I felt vexed. After all, Clement Scott is a dramatic critic, and, for purely selfish reasons, I hate to see dramatic critics make fools of themselves. The sketch lasted for twenty minutes. Nobody dared to criticize it, and it was so full in London, and Clement is a little tin god whom criticism cannot touch. So many of his colleagues are "in the same boat" that it is, of course, a case of "you pat my back and I'll pat yours."

They are always patting backs. One critic creeps in with a "cautious raiser" (always a refuge for the destitute); another says something about one of the halls; a third advertises a real melodrama in a suburban theatre. This behavior is tolerated and even appreciated. And the back-patting goes on. There are sharp, scratchy nails concealed beneath the velvet paws that do the patting, and these nails can be used most effectively at times. The whole system is disgusting. It is a system that a pen like that wielded by Marie Corelli should "show up." They are always talking about that "critical ring," but nothing is ever done to smash it.

Clement Scott, moreover, is such a very fastidious gentleman that nobody would have credited him with such time as anything lower than high comedy for Trevelyan and Under, or romantic drama for Irving. From Irving to the Oxford Music Hall is a pretty steep descent. Positively I can't understand the sensations that a writer of reputation must experience—unless he takes ether or cocaine—when he sees his fair fame paraded cheaply in a London music hall. He must say to himself, "What a poor sort of chap I am after all. What small beer the public must think of me!"

The question of jam is, after all, intensely sordid. Suppose one goes through the world without the jam on the bread, what of it? One London critic, in all justice I must say, scornfully condemns the behavior I have chronicled. I refer to Bernard Shaw. Shaw, who is a Socialist, absolutely refuses to earn more money than he needs for a comfortable life. He refuses work declines to write, and lives in a little world of his own.

Clement Scott has hired me away from my Oxford topic. I intended to tell you about all the "turns" I saw there. I shouldn't do it now. A few words will suffice. I was not impressed with the humor of Dan Leno. I found him to be a most tiresome person, with an emphatic way of half explaining his jokes. I have a penchant for subtle humor, and I believe that is the kind preferred by most people. Dan Leno is noisy and silly. Possibly he may change his tactics when he visits New York. I hope so. There was a "lady" named Bessie Wentworth, who sang "coon songs" as no "coon" on this earth ever sang them, ever could sing them, ever would sing them, or ever will sing them. The audience liked her because she was able to join in the choruses. London music hall patrons are quite willing to pay out their good money to hear their own voices. Oh, isn't it? I should think that they could have a much better time at home.

ALAN DALE.

ALL EUROPE ALARMED OVER LITTLE CRETE.

Fears Increasing That the Troubles
May Endanger the
Peace of the World.

Turkey's Moderation, Enforced or
Otherwise, the Only Hope
of the Powers.

WILL THE PORTE ATTACK GREECE?

Russia Ready to Go to the Aid of the
Hellenic Kingdom in That Event.
Germany in a State of
Great Anxiety.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, July 5.—The Foreign Office is watching the Crete troubles with intense interest. Though the Ministers are away on their vacations all can be assembled here on twenty-four hours' notice.

An official standing near to Hohenzollern told me to-day that the peace of the world depends upon Turkey's moderation, enforced or otherwise, in this controversy.

"If Turkey attacks Greece," he said, "Russia will immediately go to her rescue, while England will rush to protect her interests, and those of Austria being threatened, the dreibund will be immediately engaged. No one can tell what the end will be in that case."

Kaiser Takes Precautions.

Berlin, July 5.—The Emperor before starting on his month's tour of the North Sea, on July 1, gave orders, which are unusual with His Majesty upon such occasions, that wire communication with Berlin should be kept intact throughout the route mapped out for his trip, and that in the event of his going to any point which was not linked in the telegraphic circuit reaching Berlin a dispatch boat should be sent to that point with dispatches, and for the purpose of conveying return communications to the nearest telegraph station to be wired to Berlin.

No repose is expected by any of the Ministers with the Kaiser during the tour. The Foreign Office is in a state of anxiety over the developments in Macedonia and Crete, since, if the rising in Macedonia should become general, Austria would be checked in her long prepared advance to Salonica, of which port the Austro-Hungarian Government has coveted possession for years, and this would be likely to involve war.

All the Powers Interested.

The Vienna Fremdenblatt, an official organ, declares in an article in its issue of yesterday that all of the powers are desirous that the trouble in Crete shall be settled at once, all of them being aware that a general upheaval in that island would lead to the breaking up of the Turkish Empire. Therefore, the Fremdenblatt continues, the powers are determined to maintain the status quo at all hazards. The paper adds that neither a union of Crete with Greece, nor the granting of autonomy to the island, as claimed by the Cretan radicals, will receive the assent of the powers.

The article above quoted was obviously inspired and contained a touch of menace toward Greece, from which country men and munitions of war are being sent to Crete in small, well-armed coasting vessels. In addition to this a committee of Cretan sympathizers holds sittings daily in Athens, with M. Rivieri, a prominent Greek politician, as its president, and wealthy Greek commercial houses in the Levant, Paris and London are furnishing the money wherewith the committee are enabled to fit out the Cretan expeditions.

Turkish Warship Captured.

The Vossische Zeitung has received advice saying that the Turkish warships in Cretan waters are totally unable to prevent the landing of these expeditions from Greece, and narrates the capture of the Turkish torpedo boat Eder by a party of thirty-five Cretans. The Eder, which was built at Danzig for the Turkish Government, was capable of developing a speed of twenty-two miles an hour. She was surprised during the night by the band of Cretans, who killed all of her crew except one of her engineers, a German.

STILL SNEERING AT ASTOR.

His Social Success Inspires Further Ill-Natured Remarks in London.

By Julian Ralph.

London, July 5.—If it is true that Mr. Astor hopes in time to become a lord in England, his fellow-Americans have every right to criticize him, but it is difficult to see why the English should find fault. It is an honor that cannot be obtained by a poor man, and a one must spend a great deal of money, and spend it in England.

However, here is what the Sunday Times, a thoroughly reputable paper, has to say on the subject to-day:

"I hear that Mr. Astor, who lately scored a kind of social success, is likely to be made a Privy Councillor at the end of a few years. That is to say, if he sees to it that his organ is steadily ground to the tune of the High Church Tory party, and

Special Notices.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Deaths.

ROUSE.—On Sunday, July 5, Patrick Rouse, after a lingering illness, at his residence, 302 Livingston st., Brooklyn, native of Droimire West, County of Sligo, Ireland. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Business Notices.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c.

Personal.

FOR ADOPTION.—Beautiful new born infant girl, Mrs. Solmer, 268 Lexington ave., near Nostrand, Brooklyn.

Opticians.

OCULISTS' prescriptions filled. Fox & Stedricke, 947 Broadway, below 23d st.

does not forego any of his social eligibility by prematurely succumbing to matrimony."

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA'S ARMY.

Minister of War Orders Commanders to Adopt
Suppressive Measures.
By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, July 5.—The Vorwart, publishes a receipt by the Russian Minister of War to all commanders, warning them that the seeds of Nihilism are being propagated among army officers and soldiers.

It demands the strictest supervision and the strongest possible suppressive measures.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot of 34th St. E. R.
Daily, except Sunday, 9:50 A. M., 12:30, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 10:40 P. M. Additional train Race Days C. I. C. 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 2:00, 2:10, 2:20, 2:30, 2:40, 2:50, 3:00, 3:10, 3:20, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 4:00, 4:10, 4:20, 4:30, 4:40, 4:50, 5:00, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 5:50, 6:00, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 6:40, 6:50, 7:00, 7:10, 7:20, 7:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:00, 8:10, 8:20, 8:30, 8:40, 8:50, 9:00, 9:10, 9:20, 9:30, 9:40, 9:50, 10:00, 10:10, 10:20, 10:30, 10:40, 10:50, 11:00, 11:10, 11:20, 11:30, 11:40, 11:50, 12:00, 12:10, 12:20, 12:30, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 2:00, 2:10, 2:20, 2:30, 2:40, 2:50, 3:00, 3:10, 3:20, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 4:00, 4:10, 4:20, 4:30, 4:40, 4:50, 5:00, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 5:50, 6:00, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 6:40, 6:50, 7:00, 7:10, 7:20, 7:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:00, 8:10, 8:20, 8:30, 8:40, 8:50, 9:00, 9:10, 9:20, 9:30, 9:40, 9:50, 10:00, 10:10, 10:20, 10:30, 10:40, 10:50, 11:00, 11:10, 11:20, 11:30, 11:40, 11:50, 12:00, 12:10, 12:20, 12:30, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 2:00, 2:10, 2:20, 2:30, 2:40, 2:50, 3:00, 3:10, 3:20, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 4:00, 4:10, 4:20, 4:30, 4:40, 4:50, 5:00, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 5:50, 6:00, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 6:40, 6:50, 7:00, 7:10, 7:20, 7:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:00, 8:10, 8:20, 8:30, 8:40, 8:50, 9:00, 9:10, 9:20, 9:30, 9:40, 9:50, 10:00, 10:10, 10:20, 10:30, 10:40, 10:50, 11:00, 11:10, 11:20, 11:30, 11:40, 11:50, 12:00, 12:10, 12:20, 12:30, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 2:00, 2:10, 2:20, 2:30, 2:40, 2:50, 3:00, 3:10, 3:20, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 4:00, 4:1